

ited Secretary Lansing at the State Department.

This afternoon Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and members of the advisory board of the Council of National Defense will confer with Mr. Balfour on the subject of mobilizing transportation facilities in the United States. A number of Congressmen and Senators and other members of the Council of National Defense are scheduled to confer with Mr. Balfour this evening.

Experts in Conference.

Announcement was made by Geoffrey Butler, spokesman for the British commission, that all of the technical experts and specialists in Mr. Balfour's party were conferring on technical subjects, ordnance, aviation, etc., with officials at the War and Navy Departments.

The members of the French mission held a conference at the residence of Henry White. M. Viviani outlined the general plan of conferences with representatives of the American Government and informed each member of the mission of the particular task he is expected to perform while here. M. Viviani called upon Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday and discussed the labor situation here and in France.

Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will entertain a conference at the residence of Admiral Chocheprat, and Marquis Chambrun at dinner at his residence tonight.

This afternoon the members of the British mission and a number of officials at the State, War and Navy Departments, will see the moving pictures of the battle of the Marne at the Embassy Theater. Marshal Joffre will sit in a box and see himself in action at the front.

GERMANY'S EYES PUT OUT

British and French Aviators Drive Enemy Out of the Sky.

Germany is on the defensive in the air, and has admitted she cannot cope with British and French aerial fighting forces. Major W. H. B. Rees, of the British Royal Flying Corps, said yesterday.

Major Rees, single handed, defeated ten German aviators in battle. His aerial exploits have made him an idol of the British.

"We have driven the German lines and hunt up their aviators," said Major Rees. "They no longer fly over our lines. The eyes of the German army have been closed. They cannot see the front. They are unable to see the rear. Experience has taught them they are no match for us, and they have discontinued their futile defensive methods."

Major Rees said American aviators would be welcomed on the battle front. He said American airplanes would do to train aviators, but heavier and faster machines must be used in war.

BRITONS TO ADDRESS CLUB

Geoffrey Butler and Others at University Quarters Tonight.

Geoffrey Butler and other members of the British mission will make addresses at the University Club tonight. The distinguished visitors will be guests of the club at a reception, dinner and entertainment.

Ian Malcolm, who accepted invitation to speak tonight, will not be present. Foreign Secretary Balfour today dispatched him to New York to attend the meeting of the Canadian Red Cross as his representative.

Sir Eric Drummond, private secretary to Mr. Balfour, who was to have spoken at the club, was ill and cancelled the engagement. Mr. Butler said two other members of the mission would attend.

ENLISTMENTS JUMP

Illinois Leads in Furnishing Recruits for the Army.

Enlistments in the regular army yesterday took a big jump. The total enlistments for the month of April were 2,536 men. In the month of April 40,253 men were accepted. Illinois leads for the day with 261 men, and leads all States for the month, with 4,154. Pennsylvania is second for the month, with 3,781, and New York third, with 3,348.

Delaware, with a regular army quota of 404 men, secured only sixteen recruits during the month. Vermont obtained only twenty men.

INVITED TO NEW YORK

French and British Missions Promised to Visit Metropolis.

Formal invitations to visit New York were extended to the British and French missions today by a delegation headed by Elihu Root, Joseph Choate and Mayor John Purdy Mitchell.

Foreign Secretary Balfour and M. Viviani, speaking for the missions, accepted the invitations, and assured the members of the delegation they would spend as much time as possible in the metropolis.

SUFFS SEEK AUDIENCE

Leaders Would Discuss Wartime Conditions With Wilson.

Miss Mabel Vernon, of Nevada, laid before White House officials today a request from prominent suffrage leader for an appointment with President Wilson.

Among those who wish to see the President and urge upon him to appeal to Congress for wartime suffrage amendment to the Constitution are Mrs. George Hendrix and Mrs. Paul Rayneau, of Michigan; Mrs. O. H. T. Belmont, Rhode Island, and Miss Elvira Stevens, of Nebraska.

HOBES VOW NOT TO FIGHT

NEW YORK, May 1.—"I promise to be kind and courteous in my treatment of my fellows, and not to take up firearms or the tools of production against my fellow workmen." This is the pledge which all hoboes take when joining the International Brotherhood of Welfare Association, and they proclaim triumphantly it makes them all "conscientious objectors" and exempts them from draft. A May day meeting of the hoboes will be held today in Newark, when their attitude toward the war will be discussed.

TO TALK ON NEW THOUGHT.

Miss Emma Gray, president of the National New Thought Center, will speak tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Washington Loan and Trust building on "Direct Healing." Discussion will follow her address.

WANTED TO BUY

Established Insurance Business. BOX 330, Washington Times Office.

FIRM CENSORSHIP PUT ON MEXICAN BORDER

Lid on All Cable Lines and Some Telegraph Wires.

The United States Government today locked a censorship upon cables, telegraphs, and telephones, applying the cable prohibitions to all lines, but operating against telegraphs and telephones along the Mexican border.

President Wilson ordered the censorship by proclamation, and left it to the War and Navy Departments to work out regulations.

These regulations were completed and the censorship ordered into immediate effect.

Wilson's proclamation reads: "Whereas the existence of a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or his allies shall be had.

"Placed Under War Regulations. "Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution and by joint resolutions passed by Congress on April 1, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or other persons owning, controlling, or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables, are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States, and from delivering messages received from such points except those permitted under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines, and by the Secretary of Navy for submarine cables.

"To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned. This order shall take effect from date.

"WOODROW WILSON."

The censorship naturally hits newspapers and press associations chiefly, but it also involves messages, incoming and outgoing, of American business concerns and individuals.

The objects of the censorship are officially defined as being to prevent military information reaching the enemy; to prevent spreading of information prejudicial to the interests of the United States; to prevent circulation of false reports, or reports prejudicial either to military operations or prejudicial to relations with foreign powers.

It constitutes America's first taste of real war-time, ironclad, military censorship, and the regulations are sufficiently broad to give the government the broadest powers of deleting or withholding messages.

Commander D. W. Todd, director of naval communications, will be in charge of the censorship, while Brigadier General McIntyre will direct the telegraph and telephone supervision of the border.

Cablegrams without text will not be passed, and the censor is authorized to deal with messages as he sees fit. Persons wishing to know about disposal of their messages may address the cable or wire companies by letter, after which the censor will pass on the request.

TURKEY MINIMIZES BREAK

Porte Seeks to Safeguard Lives of Americans.

The American Embassy in Constantinople has been informed that the Ottoman government has sent telegraphic instructions to local authorities throughout the empire advising them that the ruptured diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey do not constitute a war measure, and that American citizens and institutions should be treated as before the break.

A telegram to the State Department dated April 23 stated that the crisis of the illness of Ambassador Elihu was expected that day. Part of the embassy staff will leave as soon as arrangements can be made, while others await the recovery of the ambassador.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES SEEN

Demand for Truth About U-Boat Menace Threatens Upheaval.

LONDON, May 1.—Rumors that the powerful agitation led by Lord Northcliffe to force the British admiralty to tell the truth of the submarine menace had borne fruit in "drastic changes" shortly to be made in that office were featured by London newspapers today. In the meantime, Northcliffe, through his Daily Mail, hammered away vigorously against the changes, and the government told all the facts of losses by submarines, that the British people might realize the necessity for economy.

The greatest interest centers on the approaching House of Commons debate on the whole admiralty question. Already the ministers are under constant fire upon questions of a number of newspapers demanding that the government insist the agitation is based on "political grounds."

GIRL "BELL-HOPS" ARE DUE SOON

Girl bell-hops and girl elevator "boys" may be the eventual result of conscription in Washington hotels. Practically all the present holders of these positions are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five—and a majority of them are unmarried. Many of them have been drilling for several weeks.

Hotel proprietors believe their help may be exempted temporarily because of the big steady stream of official guests from this and other countries now flooding all the larger hostilities.

WAR CHIEFS PLANNING CONSCRIPTION DETAILS

Electoral Systems Everywhere to Sift Out Exemptions.

Machinery for conscripting into army service the first levy of 500,000 men is being worked out by the War Department.

The local electoral systems of the townships and precincts will be utilized for the huge task of registering and sifting out the exemptions.

Arrangements will be made to virtually conscript the electoral machinery of the precincts into service for the work.

Although the details are far from completion, the system in general will be as follows:

On a day designated by proclamation, probably before September 1, all the men in the nation between the ages of 21 and 31 will be summoned to be set in the conscription bill will be ordered to visit the polls and register themselves.

Under registration they will be given cards designating the number of the class in which they will be called for examination.

It is planned to use the police facilities of the townships, villages, and cities to seek out "slackers" who fail or refuse to register. Under the bill a heavy penalty will be imposed for failure to register.

Then calls by classes will follow. As each class reports to the local station, the class will be summoned to the polls, where they will be examined by the military machine and other classes to be fixed by the President will first be weeded out.

After that the remainder will be again sifted by physical test and the unfit rejected. Then another class of the class will be summoned for examination until all the men of the nation, physically fit and subject to no exemption, are determined.

Although the plans are incomplete it is believed the jury wheel system to determine the first levy by lot will be used. These men chosen from the ranks subject to service will comprise the first levy. They will then await the order to the training camps.

GERMANY STILL HAS PUNCH

Returned Correspondent Says War May Last Indefinitely.

Germany has the military strength for at least one more offensive and may continue a defensive war indefinitely, according to the force of the attack made on her, in the opinion of Raymond E. Swing, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who left Berlin last February.

The Tollyhanna camp, as it is popularly called, is the only one of its kind east of the Mississippi river. Here it is possible to use solid shot in the training.

MARINE CORPS RECORD.

Although the United States Marine Corps made the announcement on April 28 that they had reached their authorized war strength of 17,400 men, the necessary men were secured two weeks before that time, and were under training. Two brothers who were anxious to be "first in the fight" were enlisted on Friday, April 13. They were Robert Z. and Thomas B. Necessary, sons of Mrs. Sallie Necessary, of Red Rock, Tex.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR AT PEACE ON MAY DAY

Car Strike Here an Exception to General Conditions.

For the first time in many years May Day finds capital and labor practically at peace throughout the nation.

No strikes are scheduled to begin today, a feature strongly contrasting with conditions a year ago, when walk outs began on the first of May in a score of factories and munitions works in the East. Reports to the American Federation of Labor today did not indicate the beginning of any labor disturbance.

The first of May is an ally of the strike. Contracts of employment cease on the last of April in many factories. Strike agitators usually choose this day for a walk out of workers.

Washington is an exception. Local strikes and labor differences throughout the United States are comparatively few this year. Washington is a notable exception. The strike of motormen and conductors of the Washington Railway and Electric Company which began on March 12 has shown few signs of coming to an early end. Briefs filed by the car men's union and the company serve to show how wide is the breach on the question of wages and hours of employment.

Chicago's baker strike is perhaps the only acute labor trouble in the country today.

Today is the time set by Socialist and labor leaders in munitions works and steel industries in Germany for a general strike. Officials of the American Federation of Labor and in local labor circles admitted they are watching strike developments abroad with keen interest.

Labor Generally Satisfied.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., declared today the labor situation throughout the United States looks peaceful enough. He said there are only a few local strikes.

"Employers throughout the country are dealing with their men in a satisfactory manner," he said.

"There are minor differences in some cities; Washington is no exception. Generally speaking, however, this is a rather quiet day of May, so far as capital and labor are concerned."

Other officials stated there is a general disposition on the part of workers to postpone the question of hours and wages until after the war.

When the United States Supreme Court decided the Adamson eight-hour law for railway workers was constitutional it removed the biggest obstacle to co-operation between capital, labor and the Government during the war.

GREATER TOBYHANNA CAMP

817 Acres Offered for Artillery Training Ground.

SYROUSBURG, Pa., May 1.—The War Department has about concluded negotiations for greatly increasing the artillery training grounds on the Tollyhanna mountains in the region of Tobyhanna, Pa. These arrangements have been made with Frank Meeks, who has offered two tracts of land in Paradise township, comprising 817 acres. The land is heavily timbered in part, and the timber will be removed. The land will be used as a proving ground and for practice.

The Tobyhanna camp, as it is popularly called, is the only one of its kind east of the Mississippi river. Here it is possible to use solid shot in the training.

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